ITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
FFICE, 70 FIFTH STREET
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
G. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON, } BUSINESS MANAGERS.
G. R. BOLTZMAN, }
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
ngle Copy.....5 Cents.
elivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
all Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

POLITICAL HYPOCRICY.

All tenderness and concern for the Constitution of the United States would seem to be confined to the late rebels and that portion of the Democrats which sympathised with them in their rebellion. So, at least, one would be led to think who should read their journals with any degree of respect or confidence. Those who make the loudest protestations of profound veneration for that glorious instrument, are the persons who have within the past six years gone through all the phases, of formally disowning it, of deliberately swearing to support a rival constitution and hostile government, and of carrying on a bloody war of four years continuance for the overthrow of the Constitution which they now so highly praise. And lest this hypocricy should not go beyond all other hypocricy that the world has ever seen, they set up as champions of the Constitution and its defenders, against those who have always honored and obeyed it, and have, in this four years' rebellion, made the most costly sacrifices and efforts in its defense.

It is a striking case of the thief raising the cry of "stop thief," and seeking to escape by turning the cry of pursuit against some innocent passer by. They eulogize the Constitution which they did their utmost to destroy, and only rest themselves from their cry and clamor, to vilify as violators of the Constitution those who maintained it at the peril of life and limb against their malignant rebellion. That so bold and impudent a deception should be attempted, is sufficiently astonishing. It is still more so that any body should be captured by so barefaced a trick. In fact, we know of nobody who is deceived by their ridiculous zeal for the Constitution. Those who join in the clamor with them, have been with them in sentiment all the time, as far as circumstances would permit.

Let no one be deceived. The true friends and defenders of the Constitution of the United States must be looked for elsewhere than in the ranks of rebel leaders. They are to be found standing now where they rallied in the hour of danger, under the flag in defense of the Constitution and Government. There is not a true Republican who is not of the number.

Working Women's Union.

An immense gathering of the working women of New York crowded the hall of the Cooper Institute in that city last Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Protective Union, which the demand for their labor in the early stages of the war encouraged them to organize. The Union has really accomplished more than its projectors anticipated. It has defended sewing girls and other classes of female operatives against the oppressions and exactness of tyrannical and unscrupulous employers, and has brought the starvation prices formerly paid, up to a comparatively remunerative rate. Gentlemen and Mary prominent and influential citizens took part in the proceedings of the meeting Judge Daly, President of the Union, occupying the chair, and Mayor Hoffman, General John Cochrane, and others, making stirring and appropriate speeches. The Rights of Women generally were freely discussed, and evidence was afforded of the growing strength and prevalence of the sentiment which favors the bestowal upon the disfranchised sex of those political privileges which man has hitherto monopolized.

Prohibition in Massachusetts.

A number of the Catholic clergy of Boston, who were before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the license question last Tuesday, stated that drunkenness was on the increase and that the effect of the prohibitory law is to aggravate rather than diminish the evil. Rev. E. M. P. Wells, a Protestant Missionary among the poor of Boston, agreed with them on both points and declared that one effect of prohibition is that many people lay in poor liquors in quantities, and much more than they would if they bought it by the glass; not only so, but the women and children are becoming drunkards by this change in drinking habits. Father Power said that men broke the law and drank out of sheer resistance to what they considered an outrageous interference with their rights. Rev. James A. Bowles, of the Unitarian Church of the Advent, indorsed what the ministers of other denominations had stated, and further expressed his belief that the drinking of intoxicating liquors was on the decline. A very powerful public sentiment on the subject of prohibition has set in in several of the New England States where the experiment has been tried.

Creating an Appetite.

The Baron Brisse, famous in Paris as a judge of, and practical enthusiast on the subject of good living, being constantly appealed to by old gourmonds (who relished, in imagination, the delightful bills of fare he invented, but whose organs of digestion refused to extend actual enjoyment of his recipes impossible) to give them a prescription for restoring the appetite, he publishes for their benefit, and that of all others similarly afflicted, the following directions: "Take," says he, "a bath the first thing in the morning, after which, without eating about your room, drink two or three glasses of mineral water, that of Niederbrunn, on the Lower Rhine, is the best. A couple of hours afterwards take a basin of soup with some bread in it, and a glass of good wine. Then go out and visit your friends. At four o'clock eat a biscuit and drink a glass of Madeira, resume your walk, and at seven o'clock dress for dinner when you will find yourself able to eat an entire leg of mutton and more." If that dyspeptic millionaire, Wm. B. Astor, were to adopt this regimen, he would probably be able to enjoy his life and money, instead of vegetating, as he does now, on Graham bread, and weak black tea.

RUMOR RECTIFIED.—The person who started the art item about Carpenter's picture of "The Death-Bed of Lincoln," and the substitution of Speaker Colfax, who was not present, for President Johnson, who was, had a rare genius for blundering or mischief-making. Firstly, Mr. Carpenter has painted no such picture; it is by Mr. A. H. Ricnle of Brooklyn; secondly, Mr. Colfax was present at the death-bed; and thirdly, Mr. Johnson is not removed from the conspicuous place with Mrs. Lincoln and other appropriate place. The painting is represented as in all respects faithful to the original sorrowful scene, and withal neither obscenes nor depressing in its effects.

THE will of the late Pascual P. Pope, of Boston, has been admitted to probate, and contains the following bequests: To the Boston Society of Natural History, $20,000; to the Temporary Home for the Dist tute, $10,000; Boston Dispensary, $5,000; Sailors' Home, $5,000; Howard Benevolent Society, $20,000; Boston Public Library, $10,000; Home for Aged Women, $5,000; Harvard College, for a Professorship of the Latin Language and Literature, $50,000.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The necessary papers having been laid before the President, it is probable Nebraska will be represented in the Fortieth Congress as a State.

The *Tribune's* special says: The Conference Committee on reimbursing the iron-clad contractors have agreed to the House amendments to the Senate's bill, which sends the matter to the Secretary of the Navy and virtually ends all hopes of relief to the contractors.

Louisianians in Washington say if the Reconstruction bill becomes a law, Gov. Wells, of that State, will at once order an election of delegates to a convention to remodel the Constitution and have Louisiana represented in Congress as soon as possible.

A Boston dispatch of yesterday says: The Equitable Life and Marine Insurance Company closed doors yesterday in consequence of heavy losses. It has been twenty-eight years in existence.

A Washington special says: It is stated that a friend of the President has gone to Richmond to urge the Legislature of Virginia to adopt the measures proposed in the military bill so as to become a State in the Union as speedily as possible. The Legislature is holding secret sessions in consequence.

Mr. Palmer, of Niblo's Garden, New York, who is now in Europe, writes that he has secured a novelty for next season that will outrun the Wooden Crook."

The New York *Tribune's* Norfolk special says: The five magistrates of the Corporation Court arrested Thursday for refusing to take negro testimony were arraigned yesterday, A. L. Hill was discharged, it appearing that he had dissented from the decision of the Court, as in the case of a man among the magistrates precedents were recognized in five thousand decisions each.

The New York *Herald's* special says: There was a rumor in Washington last night that the President contemplates a clean sweep of the Cabinet with but one exception. It is said Judge Black is to become Secretary of State, the one exception is Judge Stanbery, who is to be Attorney-General. A gentleman who has been a member of two Cabinets, and who served as Attorney General in the rebel army, now in Washington, says that President at first intended to sign the reconstruction bill, but afterwards changed his mind and thought he would pocket it, in accordance with the advice of the Secretary of State. Again, afterwards, he said he would veto it, and the message would be a strong legal document. The gentleman is of the opinion that Mr. Johnson is really insensible to fill the position he occupies as he is too much under the control of his Cabinet and one or two outside rings and he firmly believes the President would have signed the bill had it not been for the influence of Mr. Seward and Mr. McCulloch.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1867. NO. 148.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Impeachment.....Contradictory Evidence.

Members of the Fortieth Congress Assembling.

Important from Richmond.

Virginia Accepts the Situation with Alacrity.

THE CABINET AND THE VETO.

Another Tariff Struggle.

Failure to Pass Colorado Bill Over Veto

Passage of the Internal Revenue Tax Bill.

Reconstruction Veto to be Sent in To-Day.

Horace Greeley and Cabinet Changes.

Passage of the Bankrupt Bill in House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1867.

Culpability of the President.

It turns out to-day that among the evidence taken before the House Judiciary Committee was that of one of the Colorado Senators elect, who testified that the President had made overtures to them, substantially on the ground that if they would support his Administration he would sign the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union. It is understood that the Private Secretary of the President was examined by the committee to-day, when he presented the letter signed by the Senator in question showing the reverse to be the case by proposing to the President to support him if he would sign the bill. The Judiciary Committee will probably report on the question of impeachment to-morrow or Monday.

The Fortieth Congress.

New members of the Fortieth Congress are arriving freely to day. There are but three from New England. Those from New York and the West are nearly all here.

Virginia Accepts the Situation.

The *Star* this evening says that it learns from Richmond that the recent secret meetings of the Virginia Senate yesterday culminated in the determination, by an overwhelming majority of both branches of the Legislature, now assembled at Richmond, to accept the situation fully, frankly and with alacrity. To that end it has been determined by that large majority on hearing of the final passage of the bill to reorganize the Southern States, which is expected to be vetoed to-day, to call a State Convention for the purpose and with immediate State organization under it.

Washington Overflowing.

The city is overflowing with people to witness the opening of the Fortieth Congress. A special train arrived from Harrisburg, bringing a goodly number of members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The hotels here are unable to accommodate the rush.

Cabinet Meeting—The Veto.

The Cabinet held a meeting to-day, and the veto message of the reconstruction bill was read. It was intended to send it immediately to Congress, but several members suggested amendments, which were accepted by the President, and occasioned the re-writing of the message. Every member present expressed himself in favor of the veto but Mr. Stanton.

The Tariff Bill.

In the Senate to-day the friends of the Tariff Bill made a strong effort in its favor by introducing and attempting to pass a bill to increase the duty on wool. The intention was to send this to the House in the precise form in which it was incorporated into the tariff bill recently passed by the Senate. In the House it was the understanding that the bill would be amended with an additional section increasing the duty on all other imported articles except tea, coffee, sugar, lumber and railroad iron, twenty per cent., and thus, notwithstanding the action of the House yesterday, a tariff bill would be passed at this session. This arrangement was agreed upon by the friends of the tariff last night, and it surprised most of the free traders when it was sprung upon them in the Senate this morning. It seemed to throw them into such confusion that they could not avail themselves even of ordinary parliamentary tactics to get out of the dilemma. The only thing that saved them was Fessenden's determination to finish the Internal Revenue Bill, which came up as the unfinished business at one o'clock, or it could not be displaced except by a majority vote, which could not be obtained for such a motion. Another effort will probably be made when the tax bill is concluded.

Failure of the Colorado Bill.

The Colorado veto next came up by an arrangement agreed upon last night and last night, at one o'clock, for a final vote. Mr. Wade tried to get a vote last night, and if he had succeeded in doing so the bill would have received the necessary two-thirds vote, as several of its opponents were absent. This morning both sides had their full strength mustered. There were but four out of the fifty-two Senators not voting, Mr. Brown who had gone to his home in Missouri; Mr. Guthrie who had not been here this session, and Messrs. Fogg and Sumner who were present, but declined to vote. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fowler, Frellinghuysen, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—29.

Nays—Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle and Saulsbury—19. So the Colorado bill is dead for this session, but a strong effort will be made to pass it early in the next.

Tax on Cotton.

The internal revenue bill next came up. The most important amendment adopted was one reducing the tax on cotton from three cents to two cents per pound, which, according to Mr. Fessenden, will reduce the revenue five millions per year. The action of the Senate on this subject was a little curious. An amendment offered by Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, to abolish the cotton tax altogether was only defeated by a tie vote, which was in detail as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Fowler, Hendricks, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams, 19. Nays—Cattell, Conness, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Kirkwood, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Yates, 19.

A number of votes were taken—one of them was in favor of a one cent tax by 24 to 18 but finally two cents was agreed upon. The reduction to date from the first of September next.

The 10s Tax.

Leather was stricken from the free list, and an amendment was adopted authorizing gas companies to add the tax to existing contracts. The existing law authorized them to do so until the first of April, 1867. The words "until the first of April, 1867" were stricken out in the Senate to day This revives an old quarrel between the two Houses, which will be settled, as usual, in favor of monopolies.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The entire day session of the House was consumed on the deficiency appropriation bill, the debate being principally confined to the appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars to furnish the executive mansion. It was finally agreed to.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1867.

A Disappointment.

There was an immense attendance of spectators in the House to night, awaiting the arrival of the veto message of the Reconstruction bill, but the President decided not to send it in till to morrow. There was much confusion when the announcement on the floor of the House, which was succeeded by general disappointment when the fact became known.

Gov Swann.

A telegram from Annapolis says that Gov. Swann has decided to resign as Governor, and accept the Senatorship.

Cabinet Changes.

Horace Greeley had an interview with the President to-day, and advised him to sign the reconstruction bill. Mr. Greeley is confident of a Cabinet change at an early day.

The Rock Island Bridge.

The House to-night struck out from the Army bill the appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars to build bridges for military purposes on the lower end of Rock Island.

Morgan Raid Claims.

At the night session of the Senate a joint resolution was passed, the effect of which will be to allow persons holding receipts for property furnished to the troops under Lew. Wallace during the Morgan raid in Ohio and Indiana, to have their claims adjusted in the Court of Claims. A slight verbal amendment was adopted which may defeat the measure for want of time to act upon it in the House.

The Tax Bill Passed.

The internal revenue bill was resumed. Garrett Davis renewed an amendment voted down in the afternoon session, fixing the tax on whisky at two dollaas per gallon till the 1st of October, 1867, and one dollar and fifty cents till the 1st of April 1868, and one dollar thereafter. This was defeated by Messrs. Trumbull, Davis, Hendricks, and others in its favor, and Mr. Fessenden against it, and it was then voted down by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas—Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Ross, Saulsbury, Spraulder, Conness, Doolittle, Freelinghuysen, Guthrie, Howard, Johnson, Lane, McDougal, Norton, Poland, Riddle and Yates—15.

The bill was passed substantially as it came from the House as to rates of taxation. The administrative sections will have to be settled in a Conference Committee.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Bankrupt bill reported in the House to-night in favor of the passage of the bill. The fact that an agreement on the disagreeing votes between the two Houses had been affected, created some surprise, and the enemies of the measure endeavored to defeat it by parliamentary motions, but the bill was finally passed by yeas 73, nays 71. The result was received with great applause on the floor of the House. The bill will probably pass the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

THE FILLIBUSTER CRAWFORD AGAIN.

Two circulars, have been widely circulated, the one having in view an armed expedition to develop the resources of Sonora and Mexico, the other signed by General R. Clay Crawford, in subject being to organize a liberating army for Mexico. These movements do not receive the sanction of the republican Government of Mexico, which regards them as injurious to the interests of that country.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The War Department has published another roll of honor, being a pamphlet of 234 pages, containing the names of about 14,000 soldiers who died in defense of the American Union, interred in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, Indiana, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, the military divisions of Mississippi and the Territory of Dakotah.

NEBRASKA A STATE.

The President issued a proclamation declaring and proclaiming the fact that the fundamental condition imposed by Congress on the State of Nebraska to entitle that State to admission into the Union has been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said State into the Union is now complete.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations of Postmasters: Oliver Wood, Portsmouth, Ohio; Anson S. Miller, Rock Island, Illinois; Horace Chapin, Jacksonville, Illinois; Edward M Lucas, Iowa City; George Peak, Decatur, Illinois; John H Trumbull, Monmouth, Illinois, Register of Land Office—J A Shigley, Clarksville, Arkansas; United States Marshal—Thomas B Wallace, Western District of Missouri, Consul—Wm L Dupp, of Illinois, at Glasgow. Appraisers of Internal Revenue—S R Harmon, Fifth District of Iowa. Assessors of Internal Revenue—H H Carnahan, Seventh District Illinois. The following were rejected, namely: Postmasters—Sam uel Hoyt, Sparta, Wisconsin; Edwin A Williams, Fifth District of Illinois, Carrollville, Illinois; James C Boolidge, Warsaw, Illinois, Samuel Ward, Secretaries of Territories—Edward Rivers, Washington Territory, and John H Bruce, Montana Territory. Superintendent of Indian Affairs—J Ross Browne. Naval Officer—T Gray, San Francisco, Assessor of Internal Revenue—E H Smith, Fourth District Illinois; Cavl Sterling, Third District Wisconsin; J R Pease, Second District Wisconsin; T H Benton, Sixth District Iowa; David Borden, Fifth District Indiana. Collectors of Internal Revenue—C H Weeks, Sixth District Illinois; E J Rosadman, Sixth District Iowa; Austin H Brown, Sixth District Indiana. Collectors of Customs—Lewis C Hunt, Miami, Ohio. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—John W Boyle, Dakota. Indian Agent—M A Choler, for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

MORE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Government has detected numerous liquor fraud in distilleries by means of a newly invented saccharometer, and in consequence several distilleries were seized and closed.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The County School Superintendent Bill.

Remonstrace Against Its Passage.

Revision of the Tax Laws.

Removal of the Capital to Philadelphia Again Agitated.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1867.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

By Senator Graham, an act incorporating the Co-operative Association of East Birmingham.

To donate certain military stores to Allegheny Hospital.

To revive Reynolds Monument Association condemned ordnance.

Act authorizing the sale of Allegheny County Poor House.

Supplement to the City Charter of Allegheny.

By Mr. Bigham—An act to increase the tolls on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike.

An act to provide for additional Road Commissioners in Westmoreland county.

To enlarge the Governor's mansion.

To incorporate the Greensburg Masonic Fund Company.

To appoint phonographic reporters for all the State courts.

An act relative to evidence.

An act incorporating the Meadville Saving and Loan Company.

HOUSE.

Petitions.

Mr. McKee—Remonstrance from the School directors of the Third, Tenth and Fourth wards, Pittsburgh, against the passage of a law relative to County Superintendent.

Also, remonstrance from Solicitor, and Commissioners of Allegheny county, and guardians of the poor of the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, against the passage of a law authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Hospital to increase the rate of maintaining public patients.

Petition from Allegheny Prison Society for the passage of a law to authorize them to visit prisons.

Petitions of citizens of Lower St. Clair township to be annexed to Birmingham.

Petition of citizens of North Fayette township against hunting and killing game in said township.

Mr. Chadwick—From citizens of McKeesport to incorporate a gas company.

Mr. Wilson—Remonstrance of school directors of Third and Tenth wards against the passage of a law relative to county superintendent.

Also, remonstrance against the Liquor bill and running street cars in Philadelphia on Sunday.

Petition against passage of bill allowing Philadelphia cars to run on Sunday.

Mr. Chase—Petition of citizens of Crawford county, to increase the pay of sheriffs.

Mr. Gallagher—From citizens of Blairsville and Burrell townships, Indiana county, and Derry, Westmoreland county, in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. Gordon—From five hundred legal voters of Indiana county, against the repeal of the present license law.

Mr. Mann—Reported the general appropriation bill, and as it was not perfect, asked to have it recommitted. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson reported a joint resolution to authorize the Governor to appoint persons to investigate the prison system of the State.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Phelan—Act relating to tavern licenses in Greene county.

Mr. Meyers offered the joint resolution that there will be three lawyers appointed to revise and digest all the laws relating to or touching the subject of taxation in the State.

Also, a resolution to appoint a joint committee to inquire into the propriety of changing the Capital to Philadelphia

Mr. Chase—To incorporate the Titusville Oil Tubing Company.

A resolution was offered in the House by Mr. Quay of Beaver inviting ex Speaker Kelly, of Washington to a seat on the floor of the House. Passed unanimously.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Senator Wade the Caucus Nominee

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate Republican caucus to-day nominated Senator Wade as President of the Senate *pro tem*, by acclamation. The election will take place to day or to morrow.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—The United States steamer Sudwall, from Mazatlan via Cape St. Lucas, arrived. She reports all quiet in the Gulf of California.

The Montana, for Panama, sailed to day, with $270,000 in treasure, $511 000 for New York, $100,000 for Valparaiso, and the balance for London. She also took eight thousand barrels of flour and three thousand sacks of wheat. The total treasure shipments since January 1st are seven millions and twenty five thousand.

The steamship Africa, with passengers from New York January 30th, via Nicaragua, has arrived.

Carriage Factory Burned.

TROY, March 1.—The carriage and tow factory of S. A. Mead, of Schaghticoke, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to discharge the Finance Committee from the consideration of House bill to increase the duty on wool. He then introduced a bill in the precise language of the wool section of the Senate tariff bill, and moved as an amendment to the House bill the Senate provision relative to carpets.

Mr. TRUMBULL announced his preference for the House bill, which his constituents were dissatisfied with.

Mr. CATTELL said he intended to offer an amendment increasing the duties on all imported articles twenty per cent., except sugar, coffee, molasses, lumber and railroad iron.

The tariff bill was laid aside at one o'clock, and the Colorado admission bill taken up. A vote was taken resulting as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Howe,	Sprague,	
Cattell,	Kirkwood,	Stewart,	
Chandler,	Lane,	Trumbull,	
Conness,	Morrill,	Van Winkle,	
Cowin,	Nye,	Wade	
Cresswell,	Poland,	Willey,	
Fowler,	Pomeroy,	Williams,	
Frelinghuysen,	Ramsey,	Wilson,	
Henderson,	Ross,	Yates.—29.	
Howard,	Sherman,		

NAYS.

Buckalew,	Foster,	Morgan,
Cowan,	Grimes,	Nesmith,
Davis,	Harris,	Norton,
Dixon,	Hendricks,	Patterson,
Doolittle,	Johnson	Riddle,
Edmunds,	McDougall,	Saulsbury—19.
Fessenden,		

Less than two-thirds having voted yes, the bill fails.

The internal revenue bill came up.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment taxing cotton one and after the 1st of September, 2½ per pound.

Mr. HENDERSON moved a substitute therefor, that there shall be no tax on cotton grown after the passage of this act.

Mr. HENDERSON'S amendment was lost by a tie vote.

Mr. POMEROY moved to amend Mr. Wilson's amendment by reducing the tax to 1½, which was adopted, 21 against 18.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment as amended by Mr. Pomeroy was adopted, 24 against 15.

Several unimportant amendments were offered and rejected.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, an amendment was adopted that tonnage duty on vessels be levied and paid annually.

Mr. DAVIS moved to change the whisky tax to $2 till October, $1 50 till April, and $1 thereafter. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, an amendment was adopted that this act shall not affect suits in insurance for marine acts.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, an amendment was adopted that no suit in equity or otherwise for the purpose of restraining the assessment of any tax shall be maintained in any court.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, syrup and molasses were included with refined sugar and products of sugar refineries in the tax of 1½ per cent ad valoreem.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, when the question on section 32 relative to the transfer of spirits of turpentine without the payment of tax to the bonded warehouse on execution of the proper bonds, and be treated in conformity to the law regarding distilled spirits.

The Senate refused to strike horse rakes, horse powers, headers, hames, hay forks, hoes and pitch forks and reaping machines, free.

The cotton tax was again amended and placed at two cents.

Potash, pitch forks, pitch forks, manure and spading forks were restored to the free list as in the House bill.

Leather of all kinds and goat, deer, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog skins, tanned or partly tanned, dressed, finished or in the rough were stricken from the free list.

The tax for gas companies was amended so that they are authorized to add the tax to gas price in existing contracts, by a vote of 24 to 18. Legs of planes were stricken from the free list.

The House bill, with the Senate amendments on the bill for allotment of Supreme Court Judges was agreed to. The Senate bill is adopted. Executive session.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LANE called up the House resolution extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to cover cases arising under receipts for army stores by the quartermaster of the army under Gen. Wm. Clark during the Indian troubles in Indiana and Ohio. The resolution was passed and goes to the House for concurrence in verbal amendments.

The internal revenue bill came up.

Mr. DAVIS renewed his amendment relative to the tax on whisky. Lost, by a vote of 23 to 21.

Several new amendments were rejected. The bill was passed and goes to the House for concurrence in verbal amendments.

The fortification appropriation bill came up. The section providing that fifteen per cent of the amount appropriated shall be expended under the fiscal year ending June, 1868 and the remainder be expended till otherwise ordered, was stricken out.

Amendments were adopted authorizing the detail of officers of the Naval and Military for the power of resistance of stone fortifications against heavy guns, and appropriating $250,000 for the Louisiana Levees, $50,000 for Fort Point, N. Y., for the engineer corps. The bill passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to.

The Naval Appropriation bill came up.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, an amendment was adopted that naval storekeepers shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, it was agreed that the working men in the navy yards shall be compelled to pay money for political opinion's sake.

The bill passed.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Internal Revenue bill, and asked a Conference Committee as asked by the House.

The Senate also insisted on its amendment to the Naval appropriation bill, and agreed to a Conference Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Conference on the legislative appropriation bill, reported that they agreed on nearly all amendments. The Senate insisted on the disagreeing amendments, and asked another Conference.

The tariff bill was resumed, but without action on the pending amendment to increase the duty on all articles except wool, coffee, sugar, molasses, coal, and railroad iron twenty per cent., the Senate at 12 30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several Conference Committees were appointed.

The bill to establish certain assay offices instead of branch mints at Denver, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia, was passed.

Mr. FINCK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back the memorial in reference to the navigation of the Ohio river, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

After some unimportant business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, which occupied a little over eleven and a half millions of dollars, one and ten millions are for deficiencies on account of previous appropriations.

On motion of Mr. SCHOFIELD, the appropriation of $6,000 for bronze doors for the capitol, was stricken out.

Mr. CHANDLER moved an amendment to be added as a proviso to the clause for census marshals, that no funds under this or any other appropriation bill should be paid to any officer of the Government who was a member of any political club or partizan organization, or who made a speech in enforcement of his views. Lost—ayes 58, nays not counted.

Mr. KASSON moved an amendment to the same cause, providing that no money under it should be paid to or on account of any person who participated in the late rebellion, or gave to it aid or comfort. Adopted.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved an appropriation of $2,000 for the expenses of the Fort Kearney Massacre Commission. Rejected.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved an appropriation of $50,000 for the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the first Reading of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. SCOFIELD made a point of order against the amendment, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. PRICE moved to strike out the appropriation of $50,000 for the repairs and furnishing the Executive Mansion. A long discussion ensued, involving the old subject of the expenditures of Congress, and was given by a former occupant, and the statement that some $20,000 of a previous appropriation having been expended in refitting the White House with table linen, bed linen, &c., at the time the present occupant took possession.

Mr. PRICE withdrew his motion, and decided that no further appropriations be made for refitting or furnishing the Executive Mansion until such account is submitted to a joint committee of Congress. Approved and then recorded, 111 to 37.

Mr. THAYER moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $50,000 to aid the American Colonization Society in further transportation to Liberia. After debate, further consideration of the bill was postponed till evening.

The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from San Francisco to Humboldt Bay was tabled.

The Senate bill for the relief of Dempsey Reis, of Indiana, from a small contract entered by him during the war, passed.

Several Senate bills of Columbia bills were passed.

The House agreed to the Conference report on the bill for allotting Judges of the Supreme Court. The House recedes from its amendment for the appointment of a Chief Justice. The Conference Committee asked by the House.

The Senate also insisted on its amendment to the Navy appropriation bill, and agreed to a Conference Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Conference on the legislative appropriation bill, reported that they agreed on nearly all amendments. The Senate insisted on the disagreeing amendments, and asked another Conference.

The tariff bill was resumed, but without action on the pending amendment to increase the duty on all articles except wool, coffee, sugar, molasses, coal, and railroad iron twenty per cent., the Senate at 12 30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several Conference Committees were appointed.

The bill to establish certain assay offices instead of branch mints at Denver, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia, was passed.

Mr. FINCK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back the memorial in reference to the navigation of the Ohio river, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

After some unimportant business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, which occupied a little over eleven and a half millions of dollars, one and ten millions are for deficiencies on account of previous appropriations.

On motion of Mr. SCHOFIELD, the appropriation of $6,000 for bronze doors for the capitol, was stricken out.

Mr. CHANDLER moved an amendment to be added as a proviso to the clause for census marshals, that no funds under this or any other appropriation bill should be paid to any officer of the Government who was a member of any political club or partizan organization, or who made a speech in enforcement of his views. Lost—ayes 58, nays not counted.

Mr. KASSON moved an amendment to the same cause, providing that no money under it should be paid to or on account of any person who participated in the late rebellion, or gave to it aid or comfort. Adopted.

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Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Army appropriation bill. That appropriating $250,000 for the Rock Island bridge was, after debate, non concurred in—39 against 38. That appropriating $100,000 for buildings near Jeffersonville, Ind., as a Government armory, was non-concurred in.

The amendment prohibiting whipping or maiming persons as a punishment for crime in the rebel States was concurred in, with an amendment making it apply to sentences by military courts as well as by civil authorities.

Pending the question of concurring, Mr. Hill offered a resolution reciting the recent vote in the Legislature refusing to strike out of the State Constitution the section of the Republican party repudiating the debt, and directing the Committee on Reconstruction to report a bill establishing a military government over the people of Virginia, and declaring that such time as the people thereof adopt a republican form of government. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to, 74 to 41.

The House then refused to concur in the Senate amendment, and asked a Committee of Conference.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bankrupt bill was agreed to, 73 to 71

The Senate amendments to the tax bill were considered and non concurred in and a committee of conference was asked.

Adjourned.

BY THE CABLE

North American Confederation.

Artemus Ward's Life Despaired Of.

Garibaldi's Sons Join the Cretans.

Confederation

LONDON, March 1.—The North American Confederation Bill has been twice read in the House of Commons.

Illness of Artemus Ward.

Artemus Ward is very ill at Southampton. His life is despaired of.

Garibaldi's Sons Join the Cretans.

VENICE, March 1.—Garibaldi's sons have gone to Candia to help the Cretans.

Shipping Intelligence

HAVRE, March 1.—The steamer Arago, from New York, has arrived.

The South American Imbroglio.

LONDON, Evening, March 1.—Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in answer to an inquiry made in the Commons to-night, stated that neither Brazil nor Paraguay ever invoked the mediation of England.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, Evening, March 1.—American bonds 82¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening March 1.—United States bonds, 76¾.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 1, evening.—Consols closed at 91 for money, 5 20s, 73¾; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 36¾.

Liverpool Markets

LIVERPOOL, March 1, Noon.—The Brokers' circular reports sales of cotton for the week at 55,000 bales. The market has been generally dull, and prices fell off considerably but stiffened at the close. Opened to-day firm. Middling uplands, 13¾d. Orleans, 13¾d. Tallow, 43s.

LIVERPOOL, March 1, evening.—Cotton closed firm at 13¾d for middling uplands. 13¾ for New Orleans. The sales amounted to 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. Corn sold to-day at 34s 3d. Provisions firm. Petroleum.

FROM WASHINGTON, PA.

The Week of Prayer—A Gracious Revival—A Temperance Borough—The Trial of Montgomery—Methodist Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 1.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Inasmuch as your paper is a favorite here, about which readers sometimes feel interested to be noticed occasionally in its columns. Events have recently transpired here in which we are deeply interested; and to give greater publicity to them we are quite sure will do no harm.

The week of prayer was strictly observed. In ten churches, embracing the "nine muses," and they were crowned with the divine blessing. A gracious revival of religion ensued, reaching all classes, the young, the middle aged, and even the

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

THE loss of the Tariff bill for this session should not dishearten its friends. We trust they will husband their strength for the ensuing session, with a view of renewing the struggle. The vote in the House shows that had there been time—and a pity it is that this should be the reason—the bill would probably have gone through. It is little less than shameful that the bill should have been suffered to drag along and get into the position where it must go over for the lack of two-thirds in favor of getting it where it could have a square vote. The necessary absence of Mr. MORRILL the last week was an unlooked for calamity, the like of which may not occur again,

THE President is expected to veto the Army bill, on account of the clause which provides that the headquarters of the General (GRANT) shall not be removed from Washington, and that all orders shall emanate from him. The plea of unconstitutionality, we presume, will be based on the ground that the President is virtually superseded as Commander-in-chief of the United States forces.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ABOUT TO BE PERPETRATED.

The Legislature of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in session at the State Capitol in Harrisburg, is about to make another turn of the screw which it has been turning and turning till the grievances of the people have become too hard to bear. Having at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, changed the Railroad Enabling Act introduced by Senator BIGHAM into a disabling act, or, as it might with perfect propriety be termed, an act to prevent the construction of railroads, in Pennsylvania hereafter, without the consent of the Pennsylvania Company, it is about to pass it. The Senate stands willing to pass the bill whenever the monopoly gives the word, and we have little reason for supposing the House will be less obedient.

No doubt it will be claimed, after the outrage has been perpetrated, that it is a General Railroad Law, and that the promise made to the people has been fulfilled. But this will be the reverse of the truth. The Bill, as it was introduced, was in fulfilment of that promise. As soon as Senator LANDON, selected by Speaker HALL to be Chairman of the Railroad Committee, had the bill in his possession, he posted to the Managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by whom it was amended so as to defeat the original object. In this shape Senator LANDON reported it—a cheat on the people—in every sense, as an enabling act, a deliberate fraud; for no man who examines it will pretend that under it Railroads will be built and the State developed. So long as this law shall remain on the statute book, the Pennsylvania Company will be a greater Monopoly than ever. It virtually confers upon it the exclusive privilege of building roads, for while it imposes restrictions on others who may wish to build roads, it can go on under the special legislation it has procured and do pretty nearly whatever it may see fit. Therefore, what was to have been a measure of relief will prove to be a measure of intolerable oppression.

But the case may not be hopeless. We have a Governor whose sanction must be obtained before the outrage will be complete. Standing between the people and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is Governor GEARY, and with him the case will rest.

Throughout the campaign which resulted in his election, General GEARY omitted no occasion to assure the people that he was for a General Railroad Law—by which no one has a right to suppose is meant a law like the one which is wearing the Executive Chamber—but a fair and square enabling act; a law with proper restrictions, that would facilitate the construction of roads, assist in developing the unbroken regions of the State and prove a lasting benefit. The promise made by General GEARY to use his influence to procure such a law is registered in the recollection of every man, woman and child in the limits of the Commonwealth, who look to him for the redemption of it when the time for him to act shall come. The approval of the bill in question would not be the redemption, but the deliberate violation of the promises. Let him observe that in the Legislature the original and only true friends of the General Railroad Law in its true intent oppose the bill as it is about to pass, and that it finds its supporters only in the Monopoly, from which the people asked and General GEARY promised to give them protection.

The people look to Governor GEARY in this struggle, and until he proves faithless—which he has never yet done—they will not doubt.

A HINT TO THOSE WHO WILL UNDERSTAND IT.

There are few people within three or four miles of the Court House who would like to be deprived of the privilege of voting for the officers of the county in which they reside and have their property or business. There is a natural antipathy in the American mind, to the idea of taxation without representation. We want to cast a ballot—even if we exert no further influence—either for or against the men who are to decide our tax rates, or disburse the levies. Yet we venture the estimate, that more than two thirds of the freeholders within the limits named, have no voice or vote in the choice of those who shall control municipalities in which some part of their property is situated. Some of the gentlemen who were averse to "bounty tax" have vivid recollection on the subject. A man has his store or factory in Pittsburgh and lives in Allegheny, or *vice versa*. Another has his business in Allegheny, his dwelling in Reserve township. Some live at Lawrenceville or East Liberty on the rents they receive from property in Pittsburgh. Some live in rented houses in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, and own works or shops in Birmingham, Temperanceville or Lawrenceville. Many who live in the townships have property in one or the other of the municipalities, and in each such case as we have named, he has not a vote in the choice of the municipal officers who shall levy the taxes, make laws for the regulation of his property, and spend the money which he is obliged to pay.

Much of the property of Pittsburgh is owned by people who do not live in the city, and it needs but a few more of the property holders to move to Allegheny, East Liberty and elsewhere to leave the great property and pecuniary interests of the city under the management of those who own little or none of it, and will perhaps enjoy greatly the liberal disbursement of taxes which are paid by outsiders who have no votes. The New York Common Council is a striking example of what becomes possible in that line.

The suggestion on this subject well demands the attention of not only of the owners of property, but of renters also who have their business within the limits of one city or borough and live in another. Each one who has a property interest in any of these municipalities will see perils to his individual interest, and to the common good which can only be provided against by consolidation of the cities and boroughs. The evils are as yet comparatively unfelt. If suffered to increase until they seem unendurable, they will also by that time have become irremediable.

A HARD CASE.

If ever there was a people heartily tired and heartily ashamed of the municipal Government under which they lived, it is the better class of the people of New York city. So, at least, we judge from the tone of the respectable journals issued in that receptacle of people from all places and nations. The elections would lead us to conjecture that the city was infected with some influence of a deteriorating character, depressing it far below the average intelligence and morality of the State. The newspapers confirm the supposition. The enormous revenues of the city are made necessary by mismanagement and dishonesty—chiefly the latter—by those placed in office. Taxation, laid on by those who do not pay it, and paid by those who do not lay it on, is of course excessive. It could not fail to be, under those conditions. There must be cheating and squandering at a most liberal rate to make way with $20,000,000 in the government of that city.

And what is the hardest part of the case is, there is no hope of relief from any change in the city government. Factions, cliques, rings, parties have got so set and rigid, in their anomalous relations, that there is no hope of improvement. The only expedient that appears to be left is the junction, in some way, of the municipal with the State Government. It is hoped that the average of intelligence and patriotic feeling may thus be raised in the city administration so as to ensure some improvement, and thereby give some relief to the oppressed property holders and tax-payers, who now lie wholly at the mercy of mere numbers. Whether the expedient will succeed, time alone can show. In the meantime, while good citizens in New York may have a large demand made on them for patience, good citizens in other places may learn some lessons from the history and condition of the great emporium. To get the full conception of the case it may be necessary to notice that the votes of naturalized citizens are much more numerous, absolutely and in proportion to the population, in the same sort, than those of native born citizens. How much of the evil complained of originates in this fact, every person must judge for himself. But there is no doubt that the class of votes referred to control the affairs of the city, fill its offices and impose its taxes, as well as dispose of the money raised.

HARDON THE CAPITAL.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says another Penitentiary is absolutely needed, and that "it is conceded on all sides that the capital, or immediately beyond its limits, is the proper locality for the erection of the building."

Mt. Union College—Its Facilities and Endowment.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., March 1, 1867.

This flourishing College, near Alliance, Ohio, has recently closed its fall and winter session with an attendance of three hundred students. The public examination of the classes and exercises of the literary societies reflected honor upon both the faculty and students. The exercises in vocal and instrumental music were of the highest order, and being interspersed with essays, orations, debate, tableaux and drama, became very interesting to the large concourse assembled in the spacious College hall.

The faculty consists of experienced and thoroughly educated teachers. By means of the extensive apparatus belonging to the College, the principles of science are beautifully illustrated and successfully applied to the practical business of life. The College grounds are ample, and the buildings new, commodious, and of the best styles of architecture. The accommodations for good and cheap board are excellent, and the health and morals of the community unsurpassed. The new boarding hall is nearly completed and under judicious management. The tuition in the preparatory, normal, musical, classical and scientific departments, is of the highest quality and lowest practicable rates, especially instrumental music. Both sexes are admitted on equal terms. The spring term will begin on March 18, and within the past few months the College has made many improvements, and has received liberal donations. Messrs. Aultman and Millers, of Canton, O., have endowed three professorships with the sum of $75,000. We look to see Mt. Union College exhibit a successful future.

W.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, Member of Congress from First Ohio District, has written a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, relative to the improvement of the Ohio river at Louisville, in which he explains why action could not be taken by the House. It will be remembered that the Louisville and Portland Canal Company issued bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 which were negotiated at ninety cents on the dollar. The proceeds were expended on the canal, without any benefit, as the canal will not pass any larger boats than formerly. A committee of the Board of Commerce of Cincinnati, with agreement of that body, recommended that Congress should authorize the issue of $1,600 000 in Six per cent, bonds to the Louisville and Portland Company, to aid them in completing the work, for which the Company proposed to issue a second mortgage bonds, &c. Mr. Eggleston presented this plan to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of which he is a member, when he was met with the following objection: That the money to pay principal and interest on the mortgages, together with repairs, and to make a dividend to stockholders, must be raised by the canal boats and properly passing through the canal. The committee were of opinion that no such tribute should be exacted from the great producing and manufacturing interests of the Upper Ohio and from the supplies of the South. In this the settled policy of the Government to make appropriations for the improvement of navigable rivers and harbors, and to prohibit the levying of tolls thereon. If the Government were to issue the bonds proposed, it would enhance the value of the first mortgage bonds, yet the canal would not be free, and the payment of tolls would remain a burden on the manufacturing portion of the people. The Upper Mississippi is to be made navigable by the Government, and navigation is to be free. Why should not the people of the Upper Ohio be placed upon the same footing? Mr. Eggleston is satisfied that to contend for free navigation on the Ohio River and around the falls at Louisville, is to consult the best interests of our people, and by our people Mr. E. means all that are now paying tribute to the Louisville Canal Company.

The Republicans of Ohio and Equal Suffrage.

The defeat of the proposition, in the Ohio Legislature, to submit to the people the question of equal suffrage, has been announced. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following explanation: "Nearly or quite all the Republicans, who number in a full House sixty-nine votes, are in favor of the proposed amendment. A large minority, however, numbering twenty five or more, are convinced that the adoption of the amendment will not be fastened upon the Constitution of the people of the State this year. Forty or more, in a full House, favor unconditionally and all the time, a popular trial of the question."

Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company.

A brief but candid statement of the affairs of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company has been printed by the officers. It shows that in the brief time since the first vessel was started, there has been a slight profit on the Wilmington line, a considerable one on the Savannah line, and a loss on the New Orleans line. This latter is owing to extraordinary expenses that will be avoided in future. The total loss from the ordinary business of the company, up to December 31st, 1866, was $4,290.

LOCAL RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TO-MORROW is the last Sabbath in the Conference year of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. Several of the city pastors have served the full term of three years, and will, of course, be sent to different fields of labor. These changes of pastors and people are always times of solemn interest. The several churches of this denomination in Pittsburgh and vicinity, are in a prosperous condition. The Conference meets next Wednesday, at Massillon, Ohio.

The revival meetings in Rev. Herrick Johnson's Church, are increasing in interest every evening. The new chapel is filled with earnest worshipping people at every service, and great good will be being accomplished by the unwearied exertions of the pastor.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER MEETINGS at the Lecture Room of Grant Street Methodist Church, Fifth street, above the Postoffice, have become so large that the house is crowded to its utmost capacity. The excellent are of the most interesting character, and incidents of answered prayer are often related which are heartstirring. Persons who have not yet visited these meetings little know what a privilege they forego.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK will deliver the second of his series of Sabbath evening lectures to-morrow evening, at the First Methodist Church, on the theme suggested by a solution's query, "Who is my Neighbor?" A number of soldiers remain for the regular army in the city have been in regular attendance at this church.

REV. S. F. JONES, A. M., pastor of Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, has received a call to a fine new church organization in Worcester Massachusetts, which he is likely to accept, at the Bishop's suggestion. Mr. Jones was presented, last week, with a generous purse and watch valued at $225, a token of regard from his parishioners. Liberty Street Church is a strong band of eminent piety and usefulness, and will not suffer in any place in accomplishing good for the people.

THE revival in Trinity M. E. Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. W. R. Watkins, is one of extraordinary interest. A large number of converts have been received and added to the church within the last three weeks. Mr. Watkins's three years' term closes to morrow, and Trinity will receive a new pastor, and the present pastor a new charge. Whoever may get either will be pleased.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.—Bishop Domenec, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, has issued the following regulations for Lent, which is to extend from Passion Sunday to the second Sunday after Easter, inclusively: 1 All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the fast of Lent. 2 They are to make only one full meal a day, excepting Sundays. 3 The meal allowed on Fast Days is not to be taken till evening. 4 At that meal, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time, even by way of sauce or condiment. 5 A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening, no general rule as to the quantity of food prohibited at this time is or can be made. But they should not make a regular Christian is, never to let it exceed the third part of an ordinary meal. 6 General usage has made it lawful to drink (at the meal or collation warm liquid; as tea, coffee, or tea or chocolate made with water. 7 Necessity and custom have authorized the use of eggs, lacticinia, &c. 8 The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting: Young persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, pregnant women, or those giving suck to their infant women, or those giving suck to their infant persons obliged to hard labor, and all who through weakness cannot fast without great prejudice to their health. 9 By dispensation is the use of fresh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the exception of the Saturday in Ember Week, and the last four days of Lent. 10 Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting are not bound by the restriction of using meat only at one meal, on days on which its use is granted to dispensation. Those who are obliged to fast, are permitted to use meat only at one meal.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The American legation at Paris has not succeeded in the effort to induce the French Government to remit the search of travelers' baggage during the continuance of the Exposition.

A man in Philadelphia put his mother, aged 70, out in the street to be taken care of by the police. The mother's days have been long in the land. The sons are not very likely to be if we accept the negative implied in the constructive promise of the fifth commandment.

At a recent wedding in New York, the bride's presents—silver, jewelry, laces, shawls, and the rest—were valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

The citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, were frightened the other day, by observing a number of prairie wolves prowling about the streets.

The ladies of Lima, Peru, are noted for their extremely small feet, the secret being that the infants of the female sex undergo, as a rule, amputation of the little toe of each foot. So general is the custom that many women think that five toes on each foot is a state of things peculiar to the male sex. A Peruvian doctor is said to have commenced practice in San Francisco with the idea of establishing the custom there. To such proceedings we object in toto.

General Beauregard is laying down the Nicholson pavement on two blocks in New Orleans at his own expense.

A German paper says the Turkish Empire is to be divided among European Sovereigns—England to have Egypt, and Russia, Turkey, with a slice cut out to give to the King of Greece. Wonder how the German paper knows?

A correspondent, writing from Bavaria, estimates that twenty-five thousand Americans are living on the continent for the sake of economy. How many live there for the sake of extravagance?

A man of fifty-eight, in Napoleon, Arkansas, said he would drink a gallon of liquor in a day or die. He did both.

Commerce street, in Montgomery, Alabama, was the scene of a personal conflict one day last week. Two politicians fired twelve shots at each other, and wounded one—lamp post.

In the Corporation Court of Norfolk, Virginia, the defense in a certain case objected to negro testimony as not coming under the statute and because the Civil Rights Bill was unconstitutional. The court sustained the position.

A feature of the French exhibition is to be a Japanese coffee house, with eight Japanese girls as waiters.

The election of chaplains to Congress at the beginning of the approaching session is causing quite a commotion at the capital, the ladies of that city having entered into the contest to make a vigorous fight on behalf of their favorite clergymen.

More bridal parties from the country are reported at the New York hotels just now than at any time for two years past. The dullness of trade everywhere seems to have stimulated the spirit of matrimony into unusual activity.

During a fit of delirium tremens, on Thursday last, Warren Colburn, of Chaplin, Conn., girdled all the fruit trees about his house, set fire to his barn, which was destroyed, and concluded by cutting his own throat and attempting to hang himself.

The Mobile *Times* says: A lady left in destitute circumstances by her husband, yesterday morning, disposed of the last of her earthly possessions by a raffle—a baby, large enough to be two or three years old. The amount realized was some twenty-five dollars. The "sur-sweet little thing" was won by a gentleman connected with the typographical department of this office. We are glad the *Times* calls this creature a "lady." She certainly could not have been a woman.

The amount of deposits in the savings banks in Massachusetts in 1866 was $67 732,264, an increase of nearly $8,000,000 over 1865. The number of depositors was 316 832, giving an average of over $210 each. The average rate of dividends was 4.58 per cent., and the aggregate amount $2,76,230, annual expense $210 207.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* says: The business on the railroads is again becoming active. Much freight is being transported and travel has reached again the old standard. The canal is open and in working order to Chillicothe, but business as yet is only moderate. Before next week it is thought the regular and extensive business will be resumed.

PERSONAL.

—Barnum is said by a malignant Democratic journal to be liberally distributing season tickets to his museum, in his Congressional District.

—General Von Pritzwitz, aged seventy, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Prussia, for writing an article reflecting on the policy of the Government. That article was probably too personally pronoun-ced.

—On Tuesday, the 29th ult., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean kept their "silver wedding" by a grand banquet given to a few old and valued friends.

—Professor Bache's successor as Superintendent of the Coast Survey, is announced to be Professor Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard College.

—Charles F. Pease, formerly of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, died at Exeter on the 13th ult., of cirpsy, after being tapped fifty-four times and having 208 gallons of water drawn from him.

—Cosmo de la Torreto, a planter and merchant of Manzanzas, Cuba, has failed for seven millions of dollars.

—Miss Evans, the author of "Beulah" and "St. Elmo," is brown-haired, blue eyed, of medium size, with an intellectual and interesting, but not handsome face, though it kindles into beauty in conversation. She is a native of Georgia, and decidedly southern in her feelings and sympathies, even in her pronunciation and manners. She is yet very young—only twenty-seven.

—Hon. John T. Wilson, Senator from the Seventh District, in a neat little speech has taken his farewell to the Ohio Senate. Captain Wilson succeeds Hon. H. S. Hendy as Representative in Congress, and his resignation as Senator was accepted last week.

—A New York letter says: "An *on dit* in newspaper circles is that Tourlow Weed has purchased an interest in the *Commercial Advertiser*, and about the first of May will assume a part in editorial management. We hear no more about Mr. Dana's newspaper venture, to run off or run down the *Tribune*, nor of the one which was to be started by Mr. Fred. Hudson, late of the *Herald*. The latter gentleman, there is reason to believe, will return to the *Herald* as soon as it removes into its new building in Broadway."

—Among the passengers by the steamer Persia from Havre at New York, was Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois. It had been erroneously reported that the Bishop had taken passage on board a steamer which, now long overdue, is supposed to be lost. The Bishop is in excellent health.

The Prospect in the South.

There continues to be hopeful indications in the South, as well as indications of other sorts. Within the last few days Senator Sumner has received the following telegram, dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 26:

"Our morning papers contain the most urgent recommendations from Governor Joseph E. Brown to the people to accept the late action of Congress in regard to reconstruction. There is magic power in that word. You will be astonished at the change of the South."

An intelligent writer remarks that the indications are that the Southern people speedily submit to the terms imposed, and will at once reconstruct their State Governments under the provisions of Congress. Negro suffrage will be a dead issue, and the more sensible men of the South are disposed to accept the situation, and to endeavor to control the votes of the freedmen, rather than to antagonize this important political element. The policy of "persistent, passive, resistance to Federal rule," is dying out at the South just as did the original determination to "die in the last ditch," and we may now expect that a new set of Southern politicians will come forward.

Fred Douglass's Idea of Social Equality.

Fred Douglass has had occasion to define his idea of social equality—the occasion being his demand that at his lecture in Indianapolis the tickets should be sold without distinction of color. Mr. Douglass says: "What is social equality? Does it consist of being in the same hall, and on the same floor, listening to the same lecture? Do you regard every man as socially equal with you because you are on the same floor at church, and hear the same preacher? Do not contender, wealth and intelligence control the matter of social relations? Why, we have had in a public hall, as we do to meet as citizens, as the public, rich and poor, noble and ignoble, standing upon a common footing? And is not this so? But is it not quite another thing to force the intoxicated man with all I meet as equal citizens in street or hall? My parlor and my table and my hand are my own, and I can choose my own friends and associates, and you can not deprive me of it. But when you go into a public hall you venture beyond your parlor limits, and your right ends where that of another man begins."

Fortieth Congress.

Among the prominent men elected to the Fortieth Congress who are not members of the present House are General Butler of Massachusetts, Judge Poland of Vermont, James Brooks, Fernando Wood and John Morrissey of New York, John Covode of Pennsylvania, General Logan and N. B. Judd of Illinois, General Dodge of Iowa, and General Morgan and Judge Van Trump of Ohio. Among the prominent members of the present House who will not have seats in that body at the next session, are Messrs. Patterson of New Hampshire, Morrill of Vermont, and Conkling of New York, all elected to the United States Senate; Messrs. Raymond, Dodge and Hale of New York, Brownegee of Connecticut, Washburne of Illinois, Wood of Iowa, John Hogan of Missouri, Le Blond of Ohio, and Dawson of Pennsylvania.

THERE must be hope for Turkey, and the reason is the increase in the number of newspapers in Constantinople and other cities. A few years ago it was a rare occurence to see a newspaper in the hands of any one of the thousands of natives passing up and down the Bosphorous or Golden Horn in the steamers which here take the place of the street cars of Boston or New York. Now it is almost as common a sight as in those cars. News boys throng our the roughfares with their papers—in Turkish, in French, in Greek, in Armenian, and we have at least ten daily papers published at Constantinople. Their standard of journalism is not very high, and yet they are rapidly coming to direct the thoughts of men. Their influence upon public opinion is quite as decided as in England and America.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW, in the Knoxville Whig, reminds the people of Tennessee that the enfranchisement of the colored race will give the State THREE more representatives in the United States Congress, and suggests to the legislature the propriety of re-districting the State as soon as the franchise bill shall become a law.

WHAT A CHANGE!

The New York *Herald* paints the following picture: In October, 1835, a female anti-slavery society was riotously broken up in Boston by a collection of conservatives described as "gentlemen of property and standing;" and Mr. Garrison, who went to the meeting to deliver an address, after attempting to conceal himself in a carpenter's shop, from the fury of the mob was captured, had his clothes torn off, and was dragged through the streets with a rope around his neck. And for what? For preaching in Boston negro emancipation. Cotton, then was king, even among the Puritans. Still later in the day, in New York, the famous Democratic Empire Club annually set apart a contingent fund for the reception of the Abolitionist Phillips with the welcome of rotten eggs. Now, mark the change. Garrison is hailed as a public benefactor everywhere. He has had a jubilee in Charleston. He is the object of a fifty thousand dollar subscription fund; and as for Phillips, if he now becomes comparatively tame in his philippics it is because he misses the inspiration of Captain Rynders and his shower of eggs. Are not these among the wonders wrought in Israel in these latter days?

Boston Copper Stocks.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 26th says: The principal feature of interest in the market was the upward movement in copper stocks, led off by Copper Falls, which has been an object of interest not only to the bulls and bears, but also to outsiders, who have been watching the different moves on the board, and waiting for the consummation which has been so long delayed. Whether the beginning of the end is at hand, it is unsafe to say, as appearances are to often deceitful, especially in such movements, but there is a light about the figures of to-day which shows that "things is working." On Saturday, Copper Falls sold at 60. To-day it opened at 63, on a sale of 50 shares, then jumped to 66, and closed at the morning board at 67 bid, with no stock offering. At the Open Board the price was carried up to 69, buyer 10 making a rise of $7 at the first board, and $8 for the day, which whatever may prove to be the result, is strongly suggestive of "concerning" times. Under the influence of this movement the other stocks on the list rallied. Allouez sold up to 15, Franklin sold at 35 an advance of 2; Huron Humboldt 3; Minnesota 3; National 1 St. Clair sold at 4; Native at 1; buyer 30; Pathfinder at 8; 3rd Ophir Gold at 2 20. In all the principal stocks holders are feeling more confident, and it is quite difficult this afternoon to fulfil orders at quotations.

New Anecdotes of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Herndon, the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, in a recent conversation, repeated one sentence of the President's before his departure for Washington that is memorable as showing his mettle, but I will make the same a graveyard purpose. "Billy," he said, "I hope there will be rather than see a slavery gospel triumph, or successful secession lose this Government to the people of the people and representative institutions." To this Mr. Herndon added, "Mr. Lincoln was merciless in the abstract. Battles never moved him unless the rods among the corpses. He would have carried on the war forever, or as long as the people entrusted him its management, rather than give up."

And that Mr. Lincoln's last visit to the old law office: "At last he came to his office for the last time. 'Billy,' he said, 'we must say good-bye.' Both of them cried, speechlessly. 'You shall keep up the firm name, Billy, it it will be of use to you.' 'I love the people here, Billy, and owe them all that I am. If God spares my life to the end I shall come back among you and spend the remnant of my days.' He never returned to Springfield till he brought him home under her plumes, a completed life, and the people, like a neighbor, opened its door to take him in."

The American Piano Forte Trade.

The New York *Tribune* of the 23d inst., contains the following: The annexed statement is founded on the sworn returns under the internal revenue laws, of several widely known piano manufacturers of New York, Baltimore, and Boston:

Names.	No. of Pianos.	Am't of Sales.	Taxes Paid.
Steinway & Sons,	1,944	$1,001,164 47	$31,344 93
Chickering & Sons,	1,526	851,254 33	26,051 61
Wm. Knabe & Co.,	1,000	627,000 00	19,620 00
Wm. D. Bradbury,	244	88,852 00	4,393 60
Decker Bros.,	206	87,000 00	2,220 00

It will be seen that the piano business in this country has assumed leviathan proportions, and that some of our manufacturers, such for instance as the Steinways, turn out more pianos than the largest and oldest establishments in Europe.

AMONG the incidents of the Georgetown election is the following, worthy of mention: It will be remembered that at the election held last June upon the negro suffrage question, but one man voted in favor of colored suffrage. When that individual heard the result of the election he remarked that his vote, which had been deposited so long ago, had hatched.

IS IT A COMPLIMENT?—The New York *Tribune* contains a statement that "the Hon. Andrew Hunter, elected United States Senator from Arkansas, declines on the ground that he cannot accept the disloyalty to the church which he is a member." Mr. Hunter may or may not intend by this a left-handed compliment to Congress.

ELEGANT PERFUMERY.

Lubin's Extracts, all odors;
Colnbay's Extracts, all odors;
Lowell's Extracts, all odors;
Rezin's Extracts all odors;
Cocoine, Bay Rum Pomades;
Soet, Hyglenique Hair Oil;
Cocoine, Rose Soap Pomades;
Condray's and Lubin's Toilet Soaps,
Genuine Farina Cologne;
Low's Lemon Wine Soap,
French Moustache Wax.

In fact, the largest and finest assortment of Fine Perfumery and Toilet Soaps in the city; also a large stock of best English Hair Brushes, Fine Combs, French Dressing Combs, Ivory Tuck Fine Goods, &c., &c. For sale at retail at a low price, by

McCLELLAND & CO., Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth st.
Depot for "Wilson's Consumption Remedy."

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION TO THE

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine OF THE AGE.

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, will take great pleasure in recommending her having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, and during that time has tried many remedies, been entirely cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that for the last fifteen years of my ministry I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one meal out of my house. I was a constant sufferer. When the severest attacks would come, I would use all the remedies I could get, but in vain. These attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain the slightest particle of food on my stomach save a little gruel or toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. In October, 1865, I was induced to try COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, and from the first I found relief. I have continued using gradually as necessity passed away, and from and strength returned, and I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The cure was considered by seven physicians, so marvellous that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well satisfied that the cure has been perfected, and permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend COE'S Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia. Send by Express anywhere.

ISAAC AIKEN,
Late pastor of Beaver Street Presbyterian Church.
ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866.

Allegheny, Pa.

The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market Street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

$5. Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.
m12-lawdtn

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE.

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Ladies' Trimmings, to which we call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those living a few months should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

RELIGIOUS.

FLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. HENRY D. MOORE, Pastor, will preach in the Academy of Music TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are affectionately invited to attend. The Communion service will be held in the afternoon, at three o'clock, to the Church on Hand street.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?—The second of a series of Sabbath Evening Lectures at the FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Fifth street, up Hand, will be delivered by the Pastor, ALEXANDER CLARK. Communion service at 10:30 A. M. Strangers welcomed. 2 free seats for all. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 1:45 P. M.

REV. CHAS. A. DICKEY WILL preach the annual sermon, on behalf of the Ladies' Missionary Society, in the SECOND U. P. CHURCH, Sixth street, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, 2d inst. at 3 o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of the friends of the Society. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Seventh street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CINCINNATI

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

4,000 pieces Gerard & Co's celebrated Cincinnati cure medium size, short trimmed now in Smoke House, and for sale at lowest market rates, by

JAS. H. PARKER,
309 Liberty street.

FEATHER DUSTERS

AND GOOD BRUSHES

Of all kinds, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
20 Fifth street.

THE LATEST STYLES OF

VISITING CARDS

NEATLY PRINTED TO ORDER.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.

200 BBLS. FLOUR;

200 BBLS. APPLES;
100 BBLS. POTATOES.
500 BUSH. SACK POTATOES;
25 KEGS CHOICE LARD.
10 KEGS CHOICE BUTTER; in store and for sale low to trade, by

ELEANOR, HARPER & HOOD,
No. 329 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

THE MONONGALELA VALLEY RAILROAD PROJECT.

Why Does the Bill Slumber in Committee.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The act to incorporate the Monongahely Valley Railway Company was read in place in the Senate, by Col. Searight, on the 8th of January, and it has remained locked up in the hands of Committee on Railroads ever since, without being disturbed by friend or foe, to the best of our information, and no doubt will so remain unless the enemies of the project deem it most prudent to have it reported negatively, so as to have it out of the way. It appears as in other years, that this bill has no friends to look after it in either House, or else some effort would have been made ere this late day in the session, to agitate the question. It may be of small importance to those who do not reside in our valley, but to our citizens this question is of far greater importance than making "spread eagle speeches" on a dead political issue. It was feared by the friends of our valley that our railroad would have no person in the present Legislature, who would make it a speciality, and thus far those fears have been more than realized. This is no less true in Allegheny than among the Senators and Representatives of other interested counties. I have no hope for the interests of our valley during this session, but would urge the propriety hereafter of voting only for those who will have some regard for the wishes of our citizens. Let voters remember their own interests, and in this way compel the politicians to take heed. I am perfectly satisfied that a charter of liberal provisions could be obtained now, if the members representing our interests would only take an earnest hold of the matter.

This wilful neglect is based upon the assertion of mere rumor, that the Pennsylvania Railroad is opposed to the bill. This is only supposition. The same bill passed the House last year, and was lost in the Senate by default of the Senator in whose charge the bill was given. I am informed that this same Road would favor the bill if properly presented. Let the members who pretended to be our friends confer with any party who will give the project their co-operation. If the Pennsylvania Railroad will take hold of our road and build it, let it do it. We want a railroad up our valley, and we do not care who constructs it. Give the great Pennsylvania railroad, or any other corporation, power to build our roads, or create a new company, our people care not, so the long needed improvement is speedily completed. We repeat it, it will be for our good hereafter to vote for our local interests, and let politics to the winds, since while our Congressmen, Senators and Representatives are indifferent to our wants, we cannot expect success in obtaining any needed improvement which depends on their will and influence.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING STYLE HATS NOW READY.

ONLY SIX DOLLARS.

For a good silk Hat, at No. 117 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny city.

E. R. WILSON.

W. HESPENHEIDE,

NO. 56 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.

All late and new style Patterns got up in the Latest Eastern Styles.

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF

GENT'S DRESS HATS.

At Low Prices, at the One Price Hat and Cap Store, at No. 117 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.

E. R. WILSON.

RICE BROTHERS,

269 & 271 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE.

CHARLES H. RICE & CO.,

211 & 213 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE PURCHASE OF

GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS & HOPS,

AND DEALERS IN

CHOICE MILLING WHEAT.

Grain bought and held on margins. Wheat shipped in bags or bulk and rates given to all points East or South. Orders from Millers solicited. Samples sent on application. Daily Market Reports furnished. Send us your orders. w4p

ABEL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

NO. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TEN NEW BOOKS AT

MINER'S

I. A Feast for Lent. Being a volume of devotional readings for both times and poetry original and selected, by the author of Rutledge. 14mo, elegantly printed in blue and gold, with illuminated borders, bevelled boards and red edges. Price $1 75.

II. The Last Warning Cry. An American reprint of the last work of the late Rev. Edward Irving, by Dr. Cumming, author of "The Great Tribulation," etc. A work about which the whole religious community are talking, also, and similar 12mo cloth, $1 50.

III. The Poetical Works of Robert Burns, with notes and relations with the eastern churches, a searching exposure of the priesthood and the papacy in the ocean, sacred history and lies. For years I know not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. In October, 1865, I was induced to try COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, and from the first I found relief. I have continued using gradually as necessity passed away, and from and strength returned, and I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The cure was considered by seven physicians, so marvellous that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well satisfied that the cure has been perfected, and permanently cured,

The Daily Commercial

A SNAKE IN THE GRASS.

Come, listen awhile to me, my lad,
Come, listen to me a spell
Let that terrible drum,
For a moment be dumb,
For your uncle is going to tell
What befell
A youth who loved liquor well.

A clever young man was he, my lad,
And with beauty uncommonly blessed,
Ere with brandy and wine
He began to decline,
And believed like a person possessed,
I protest
The temperance plan is the best.

One evening he went to the tavern, my lad,
He went to the tavern one night,
And drinking too much
Rum, brandy, and such,
The chap got exceedingly "tight,"
And was quite
What your aunt would entitle a "fright."

The fellow fell into a snooze, my lad,
'Tis a horrible slumber he takes—
He trembles with fear,
And acts very queer;
My eyes! how he shivers and shakes
When he wakes,
And raves about great horrid snakes!

'Tis a warning to you and to me, lad,
A particular caution to all—
Though no one can see
The viper but he—
To hear the poor lunatic howl,
How they crawl
All over the floor and the wall!"

The next morning he took to his bed, my lad,
Next morning he took to his bed,
And he never got up
To dig or to sup,
Though properly pricked and bled;
And next day, the poor fellow was dead.

You have heard of the snake in the grass, my lad,
Of the viper concealed in the grass;
But now you must know
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class!
Alas!
'Tis the viper that lurks in the glass!

JOHN G. SAXE.

California Silk Culture.

A California letter-writer asserts that "the dry, sunny, mild and balmy atmosphere of California, and especially of San Jose Valley, is unsurpassed in all the world for the production of Raw Silk. The mulberry tree springs up in a shorter time, flourishes more luxuriantly, and is blessed with a greater freedom from disease or blemish of any kind, in this State, than in most any other country. Its trunk attains a circumference of two or three feet in six or seven years, and slips will grow to the height of ten or twelve feet in a single year. When a climate can be found which insures the mulberry tree against disease, no occupation is so free from risk and so surely profitable as the silk culture; and California furnishes that climate. Therefore, there is little question that she will one day become a great silkgrowing State. The State legislature has instituted very fair premiums for the encouragement of the silk interest. There were about 200,000 cocoons produced in California this year, half of them by Mr. Prevost, of San Jose. A silk manufacturing company has been formed at San Jose, machinery has been purchased, and the buildings are now in process of erection. Silk can be manufactured in San Jose, with Chinese lab r, cheaper than it can be imported. Mr. Prevost raises his cocoons in a garret about 30 by 12, which has no ventilation, and where the themometer gets up to 107 sometimes—a state of things which no silk worm would put up with in any other country—yet the beasts eat ravenously, live happily, and curl up in July or August and die with unalloyed satisfaction. They weave a silken winding-sheet for themselves, and always take a pride in getting it up the best they know how. If these shrouds are to be sent to the factory, the life of the imprisoned worm must be destroyed. If not, that worm turns into a very imbecile looking and inferior quality of butterfly, and bites a hole in the end of the cocoon and climbs out. And as long as it lives, it never takes any interest in any thing but laying eggs. It lays them by the thousand, and they turn to worms and fall to eating mulberry leaves with an avidity that shows that they mean business. A hundred thousand silk worms at dinner at once make a noise with their teeth something like the racket of a steam printing press. A cocoon averages 800 yards of fiber, or 200 to 300 yards of thread—about one pool, I should say. Woven into cloth, it will make a strip of silk goods a yard long, and an inch wide."

SAVE THE SOAP SUDS.—"I say now that are is a wicked waste; d'ye know it, neighbor Flandry?" "What, uncle Enoch? Dunno as I quite understand ye." "Why, throwin' out and wastin' that way all them soap suds the way your gals there is doin'." "What is soap suds worth, uncle Enoch?" "Bout a hundred dollars, what your folks'll make 'tween now and spring; Guess was worth more'n that last winter, and I guess our folks don't wash more dishes and clothes'n yourn." "Why, what in natur do you do with soap suds to make 'em worth that, uncle Enoch?" "Didn't I tell ye? Was, rally now, I meant to done it, and I will now. We save every mite of our suds and dish water for our garden and tru k patch, splashin' it over the ground 'bout once a week an winter. It's good for gooseberries and currants, and kills a powerful lot of bugs and beetles and pesky worms, and fattens the ground more'n a hundred dollars worth besides. That's what soap suds is good for."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Renews the Hair.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Restores Gray Hair to the original color.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the hair from falling off.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Does not stain the skin.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair ever presented to the public.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 00.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.,
Proprietors.

sel-3M-SAT&W

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is daily effecting wonderful cures. It acts like magic, both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

GROCERIES, &C.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON.)

Nos. 221 & 223 Liberty St.,

Has just received a large and well selected stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

Which are offered to city and country dealers at low prices for cash, comprised, in part, of

175 bbls Stuart's Syrup;
25 do Greer Turner & Co's Syrup;
25 do Lovering Syrup;
25 do Branjes, Ockershausen & Co's Syrup;
30 cases Havana Sugar;
150 bbls Refined Sugar;
10 hhds Porto Rico Sugar;
100 bags prime and choice Rio Coffee;
85 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Coffee;
100 h chests Green and Black Tea;
25 h chests Imperial and Gunpowder Tea;
50 kegs English Bi-carb soda;
Spices, Soaps, Iron, Nails, Wooden Ware, &c.

GROCERIES.

SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,

CORNER OF SMITHFIELD AND SECOND STS.,

Offer to the trade a full assortment of GROCERIES at the lowest market rates.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. P. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN No. 120 Fourth street.

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,

ENGINEERS & PATENT SOLICITORS,

NO. 23 FIFTH ST., ROOM NO. 6,

AGENTS FOR THE

HARRISON BOILER,

The latest and most economical Steam Generator in use. Drawings and specifications of Rolling Mill and Rail Road Iron, and Buildings of all kinds furnished to order. Machinery purchased and sold on commission. Special attention paid to surveying and Platting.

TU&S

UNION BRASS WORKS.

MANSFIELD & FITZIMMONS.

BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

Brass and Iron Cocks,
Globe, Check and Angle Valves,
Steam Whistles, Metallic and Gum Packing, Steam and Water Gauges, &c.

Also, Sole Manufacturing Agents for

J. WOODS' PATENT VALVELESS PUMPS

To which we invite the attention of Brewers, Distillers, Steamboatmen and all others having use for Force Pumps.

TU&S

SEWING MACHINES—

GET AN ELLIPTIC OR AN ETNA.

They are the best. BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
Ware 24 Fifth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Grand Family Matinee. For performance,

GRIFFITH GAUNT.

Admission, 25 cents.
TO NIGHT, Farewell of the charming actress,

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

For performance,

INGOMAR AND PARTHENIA,

THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Monday—Edwin Adamvas Hamlet.

GRAND CONCERT

BY THE

PUPILS OF Mr. V. De HAM,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

Mrs. Annie M. Sheib,
Miss Laura Rinehart,
Mr. Apelbaum,
Mr. Chas. Mellor.

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY EVENING, March 7th.

Tickets $1 00. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. The sale of Tickets will commence on TUESDAY, March 5th at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of C. C. MELLOR & CO., 81 Wood street.

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

James E. Murdoch

Will give three readings and recitations at

CITY HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28,

SUBJECT—"SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE."

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st.

SUBJECT—"AN EVENING WITH SIR WALTER SCOTT."

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2d.

SUBJECT—"POETRY AND PROSE, GAY AND GRAVE."

Tickets 75c. Seats can be secured at City Hall, on the morning of each day of the Reading, at 10 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Readings at 7½ o'clock.

JAS. B. SCOTT, B. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT, OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. B. MORGAN, Jr., THOS. A. MILLER,
O. P. SCAIFE, Lecture Committee.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKEREY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this City, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office, Fourth by the Fair principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

MEDICAL.

KIDD & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

175 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

PROPRIETORS OF

DR. J. KIDD'S LUNG BALSAM,

AND

THE PERE COUGH BALSAM.

WM. J. KANE.....SAM'L M. DRUIT

KANE & DRUIT,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

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DISHONEST CLERKS.

Four Thousand Dollars' Worth of Goods Stolen—Arrest of One of the Accused—Recovery of a Portion of the Lost Property.

About three or four weeks since, a merchant named Lemon Langer shipped from the East a large amount of ready made clothing and fancy goods, valued at about four thousand dollars, to Allegheny, for the purpose of opening a store in that city. Upon arriving, however, he concluded not to open up here, owing to the high rents, and accordingly visited Detroit, Michigan. He left his goods at the Allegheny Depot, in care of his business manager, a young man named Harrison Gates, and a clerk named Zeigler Bowman, in both of whom he had the utmost confidence until he would decide where to establish himself, securing an eligible store room, Mr. Langer telegraphed twice to Mr Gates, but did not receive an answer. He waited for an answer several days, but receiving none, he suspected that all was not right, and accordingly came back to Allegheny, and upon inquiring at the railroad depot was informed that the goods had been removed. He made known at once the circumstances of the case to Mayor Morrison. After some inquiry, Chief Long obtained information that two packages of the goods had been shipped at the Allegheny Express Office in this city, for Kittanning. Chief Long immediately telegraphed to officer Moore, of Kittanning, instructing him to take a look out for the packages, and arrest the party claiming them. On Tuesday last, Chief Long received a dispatch from Mr. Shaner, stating that he had seized two large boxes and one bale, containing about one thousand dollars worth of the stolen goods, which were marked "G. Herring," and that he had arrested Gates. Mr. Long immediately started for Kittanning, took possession of the stolen goods, and returned to Allegheny at a late hour on Tuesday night, with Gates in custody.

Mr. Long obtained further information in regard to the stolen goods, and yesterday morning recovered about six hundred dollars worth of the missing property, which were stored in a house in the Ninth ward. He also recovered two trunks and two bales, containing some of the finest dress goods, valued at fifteen hundred dollars, in a house on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, opposite the Wm. Penn Hotel, which he had rented from Mrs. Sheppard. The goods were taken to the Allegheny Mayor's office.

There is still about one thousand dollars' worth of goods missing—three boxes and one bale. Bowman is the accomplice, has not yet been arrested, and it is probable that he has secured the remaining goods. He was seen a few days ago peddling goods in the country. The police are on his track, and it is probable that he will be caught.

Gates has been placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

Gates was had in the case last evening before Mayor Morrison, Bowman having delivered himself. It was shown that both Gates and Bowman were owners of the goods, and Mr. Langer not desiring to prosecute them, but only desiring to get his goods, they were withdrawn from suit, and the accused were discharged. The parties then divided their goods and separated, Mr. Langer returning to Detroit.

Sabbath School Meeting at Braddock's Fields.

A meeting of the friends of Sabbath Schools was held in the Braddock's Field's School House, on the evening of the 28th ult., and was organized by calling Rev. Mr. Miller to the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Higby, after which an address on the object and importance of Sabbath School Institutes was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Barton, of this city, the faithful Sabbath School missionary.

After a mutual interchange of opinions, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Sabbath School institute be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Braddock's Field, beginning on Monday afternoon, March 25th, at two o'clock, and continuing until Tuesday evening; and that Highby, Miller, Simpson and Coale be a committee to prepare a programme for the occasion.

Resolved, That a committee of six (two from each of the three denominational schools, consisting of Messrs. Hosack and Miller, superintendents of the Sabbath Schools, Messrs. Fawcett and Corey, of the Methodist, and Misses McClain and Kirkpatrick, of the United Presbyterian, be appointed to attend to the liberal meeting out of the indomitable latch string to those who may accept the invitation, and to provide for them a good supply of refreshments, and that Highby, Miller and Coale be a committee to procure a wide range of reference to the best writers in ancient and modern English and American literature. The engagement of Mr. Murdoch has been, probably, the most successful that the Executive Committee of the Mercantile Library have made this season.

Mr. Murdoch's Lectures.

Mr. James E. Murdoch last night delivered his second lecture, entitled "An Evening with Sir Walter Scott," before as large an audience as City Hall could comfortably hold. "The Bride of Lamermoor" and "Tom Cringle's Log" were the examples he selected for special illustration, as affording types of the ultra romantic in character and picturesque in plot and action of peculiarly marked strength and breadth of handling. The quotations of which the lecture is chiefly made up were chosen with excellent taste, and a keen perception for effect. Mr. Murdoch's manner of reading we need not say is familiar to us. His voice is unimpaired in musical richness and flexibility, and has lost none of its power. To every line he recites he adds fresh beauty, and often affords an insight into meanings that had to ordinary students of Scott been completely hidden. This evening Mr. Murdoch's third and last lecture will be given. The subject is "Poetry and Prose; from Gay to Grave," and covers a wide range of reference to the best writers in ancient and modern English and American literature. The engagement of Mr. Murdoch has been, probably, the most successful that the Executive Committee of the Mercantile Library have made this season.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

We publish to-day a very interesting letter from a highly respectable and well known citizen of Chicago, on his remarkable restoration to health from consumption. It certainly bears very strong testimony to the mode of treatment to which it refers.

190 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO,

EDITOR CHICAGO TRIBUNE:—I desire through your columns to state to the public my perfect restoration to health and active life through the peculiar treatment of Dr. Hunter. My family are all of a consumptive tendency, most of them having died of that disease. In the year 1856, I was greatly reduced with cough and expectoration, but at that time happened under the influence of a visit to the South. My health has been diseased for many years. About the first of January last, however, all my symptoms became greatly aggravated, my cough was distressing, my breathing short, and with chills and fever, entire loss of appetite and consequent emaciation, pulse 125 beats a minute. In a word, I was in as prostrate and helpless a condition as a man could well be. Friends had abandoned all hopes of my recovery.

In this condition I was fortunately induced to call in the aid of Dr. Hunter, and was placed under his treatment early in January. In the course of the first month I began to show evidence of decided improvement. The cough, which had resisted all the ordinary means of use, and which was very violent in its character, and came on frequently, in the most singular manner, to the use of the lancet. My appetite soon stepped on after, all the unfavorable symptoms disappeared one after another. My appetite returned; strength increased; countenance, before deadly pale and emaciated, has become full and healthy; and my weight in three months has increased twenty pounds. So that friends who meet me on the street, never expecting to see me abroad again, can hardly believe it is myself. At the termination of three months, from the time of placing myself under Dr. Hunter's care, I find myself enjoying better health as I have not had for years, and never expected to enjoy again in this world. And feeling that I owe it all to the attention and skill of Dr. Hunter, I take this public avowal of the facts as due to him and his remarkable practice in the treatment of consumption. Your obedient servant,

WM. J. KING.

Ten Years in Use.

The Rev. Alexander Clark, Pastor of the Fifth Street M. P. Church, writes: The Carhart & Needham Church (Parlor) Organ, which has been in use some ten years in the First Methodist Church of this city, is as true toned, sweet and powerful now as when its keys were first touched by the organist. Having given some attention to the different styles of reed instruments used in churches and schools, I take pleasure in recommending the Carhart & Needham as next to the best. This is a large organ of two thousand dollars cost, and of ordinary sized churches, is as much as any that can be procured. Of all reed instruments the Carhart & Needham has the greatest variety of orchestral and other stops, and the most durable material and finish

Pastor First Methodist Church.

Persons desiring to see and hear the Carhart & Needham Organs, will find them at H. Kleber & Brother's warerooms, Diamond street, who are the exclusive agents in this section.

The Famous Resort Comic.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the famous artiste, Risford, will positively appear in at least two dramatic performances in this city next month. Signor D. de Vivo, Manager Grau's agent, arrived in our city yesterday, and succeeded in making arrangements with Manager Henderson for the appearance of the distinguished actress, subject to her engagement at the Opera House, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 8th and 9th. We are informed that Risford has a great desire to see Pittsburgh; and, moreover, she is anxious to visit all the important cities in the United States, but most of all, Pittsburgh, the very birthplace of Liberty, as since she has been told. In order to visit Pittsburgh, she will come three hundred miles out of her way as she comes from Cleveland, the conclusion of her engagement at Cleveland, and will be compelled to remain over a day or two en route to Boston. Signor de Vivo is not positive, but thinks Risford will appear here in her two great impersonations—Mary Stuart and Lucretia Borgia. Due notice will be given of sale of seats.

Sworn to Before His Honor, the Mayor of Rotterdam.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR—Dear Sir: Supposing that others afflicted as I have been may be benefited by the knowledge and use of your medicines and treatment, I am induced to make the following statement: For a long time I have been afflicted with consumption, said to be in the last stage by many doctors. For months I was confined to the Indian Herb Doctor, of 191 Liberty street. My coughing, spitting blood, pain in the chest, are all gone. My voice is restored to its natural tone. I am entirely free from having been reduced to a skeleton, I have gained twenty pounds since I commenced taking his medicines.

As I experienced so much benefit from these of the Indian Herb Doctor, I feel anxious, though I consider to say enough in their favor, still I feel thankful to God, the author and preserver of my life, to add my name to the list of the Indian Herb Doctor, who has cured me.

MICHAEL CONNOR.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this C. McCarthy, Mayor, in and for the said city of Pittsburgh, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1867.

S. McCARTHY, Mayor.

The Doctor's office is No. 191 Liberty street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS—We offer a full stock of staple and fancy goods, for Eastern prices. J. W. BARKER & CO.,

69 Market Street.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MCMASTERS.—A. L. HEWELIS yesterday appeared before Alderman Samuel McMasters, of the Third Ward, and made an information against E. D. Carnahan, of Birmingham, for false pretenses. The prosecutor alleges that from the 1st to the 15th of December last, the defendant obtained from him goods to the amount of twenty one dollars and sixty-eight cents, by representing that he was a bookkeeper and a silent partner in the firm of Patterson & Carnahan, of Birmingham, which representations were afterwards ascertained to be false, amounting to $100, which he did by representing that he had $100 coming to him from a Cleveland firm in January. He was from Cincinnati to this city. This turned out to be a falsehood, and that Little shipped the goods to Cleveland. A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, but it was discovered that Little had left Cleveland yesterday morning, on the early train, for Cleveland.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—John Schuchaugh yesterday appeared before this magistrate and made an information, charging Lieutenant Colonel M. Colbert with assault and battery. The defendants were charged with having assaulted the plaintiff, on Wednesday, and beating and abusing him. They were arrested and held for a hearing.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—Frederick Vill was arrested by officer Scott, of the Allegheny police, yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct, in the court of his sister-in-law, Matilda Hook. The parties reside in Reserve township, and it appears that Vill, when intoxicated, visits Mrs. Hook's house frequently, and abuses his sister-in-law. Mayor Morrison fined Frederick twenty dollars and costs.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—This magistrate yesterday fined Andrew Francisco, keeper of a brewery in the Eighth ward, five dollars and costs, for maintaining a nuisance in leaving decayed hops and brewing stuff piled up in his yard, greatly to the prejudice of the health of the neighborhood.

ANOTHER DESERTER ARRESTED.—Private Joseph Stewart, a deserter from Company "E," 13th United States Infantry, was arrested yesterday and committed to the county jail by Captain Allgeyer, of the United States Army, to await further orders.

BEFORE JUSTICE MORRISON.—Constable Joseph Siglois yesterday brought to the county jail, to await trial, Joseph M. Clupston, charged before Justice John Morrison, of Pleasant township, with assault and battery with intent to kill, on Catharine M. Siglois, Catharine M. Clupston.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Martin Connelly appeared before Alderman Strain yesterday, and made an information against Michael Kerns, Jr., a resident of the Fifth ward, charging him with fraud. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant was indebted to him in the sum of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty seven cents. On the 5th inst., Kerns sold his property, for the purpose, the prosecutor verily believes, of leaving the county and defrauding his creditors, and therefore brought suit against him. Frederick R. Pike also made an information against Kerns, for obtaining goods under false pretenses. The prosecutor alleges that on the 4th inst. Kerns purchased from the firm of Stanson & Pike, of which he is the junior partner, goods to the amount of three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, by representing that he had a certain sum of money deposited in the National First Company's Bank, in the Fifth Ward, and would pay him (the prosecutor) the amount due him, which representations were wholly false and untrue. Kerns was arrested, and in default of one thousand dollars bail in each case, was committed to jail. Hearing next Wednesday.

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Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

The case of G. Kann & Bro. vs. Adam Fahr *et al.* was resumed yesterday. The morning session was occupied by the counsel in addressing the jury, and in the afternoon the charge by the Court was delivered. The jury retired at half past three o'clock, and were instructed to return a sealed verdict this morning. The jurors in attendance were then discharged, and Court adjourned.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

The case of the Wooldridge Oil Refining Company vs. the Equitable Insurance Company, which has occupied the attention of this Court for the past three days, has not yet been concluded.

This is to certify that my son has been fourteen weeks sick with the typhoid and lung fever. Having been reduced to great feebleness, I began to discover symptoms of death. I had six doctors. They told me that they could do no more for him. I was recommended to send for the Indian Herb Doctor, of 191 Liberty street. I did so, and the effect of his medicines on his worn and diseased system was like magic. He is now able to attend in my store.

GOTTFELD FOX, 206 Smithfield street,
Boot and Shoe Store.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN MCKEESPORT.—A religious revival is in progress in the First Baptist Church, of McKeesport, of which Rev. Mr. CRIMER is pastor. For several weeks past protracted meetings have been held in the basement of the new church building, which have resulted in thirty-two persons making profession of religion. The ceremony of immersion will take place to-morrow.

WE speak not of the Indian Herb Doctor of 194 Liberty street by hearsay, for we have had many opportunities of conversing with those patients of his, and from their own statements learned that his treatment was successful in rebuilding inveterate diseases that had long baffled the combined skill of regular practitioners. The best test of medical skill is the success which attends the treatment and cure of disease.

RESUMED WORK.—The coal diggers at Steubenville, who have been on a "strike" for some time past, have resumed work. This will be agreeable news to the Steubenvillians, as coal has been very scarce in that city lately, in consequence of the strike.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—The Merchants' National Telegraph Company will extend its line to Allegheny, and open an office at Pithole, this spring.

ALL Goods at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

ROSTOFF'S Excelsior Yeast Powder is wholesaled at 355 Liberty street.

PIE CRUST.—In using Rostori's Yeast Powder for pie crust, half the usual shortening is used.

LADIES, you can depend on Rostori's Yeast Powder being the best in the market, and the cheapest.

RESTORI'S Excelsior Yeast Powder has been proven, by all who have used it, to be the ladies' friend.

DON'T get the RIOT tired before ordering a dozen of those perfect fitting French Yoke Shirts at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

SEIBERT & Co., Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood streets.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. E Sallve.y will deliver a sermon to the young men of this Association at four o'clock Sunday afternoon, in St. Andrews Church, Rand street. All are invited to attend.

THE ONLY RIGHT PLACE.—Our readers will bear in mind, we hope, that our friend, Richard Friend, Jr., Wood street, has the largest china, glass, queens and silver-ware establishment in Pittsburgh. Everything known in the crockery line is to be found at this store, and it is such variety and at prices which enable us to assure that they will be suited in every purchase they make.

NOLEN'S pure, fresh and tasteless Cod Liver Oil is acknowledged by hundreds of physicians throughout the country to possess great remedial value in pulmonary complaints, consumption, scrofula and other constitutional affections. Its great efficacy is further attested by thousands of invalids who have been benefited by its use. For sale by Nolen & Sweeny, No. 128 South Front street, Philadelphia.

IT ANSWERS THE PURPOSE OF ALL OTHERS.—"I like the paper sacks manufactured by Goldy & Clark, No. 357 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., because if I had any others, I should still want them, and could not get better ones for the purpose of all the rest. Their sacks, I am convinced, are better made and are more durable than any other paper sacks ever introduced in the market. I know several millers who have rejected paper sacks of all other make, and will only use Goldy & Clark's. The best kind of testimony the millers are constantly giving in favor of Godfrey & Clark's unrivaled assortment of Mary Stuart, Elizabeth," Due notice will be given of sale of seats.

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As I experienced so much benefit from these of the Indian Herb Doctor, I feel anxious, though I consider to say enough in their favor, still I feel thankful to God, the author and preserver of my life, to add my name to the list of the Indian Herb Doctor, who has cured me.

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S. McCARTHY, Mayor.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20'S OF 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Having made arrangements with JAY COOK & CO., our correspondents, to keep us supplied with 5-20's, we are prepared to
DELIVER BONDS IMMEDIATELY.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers,
COR. FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 1, 1867.

There was a very heavy demand to-day for money. The banks were pressed for loans far beyond their ability to meet, and a great deal of good paper could not be reached. Most of the banks filled it as much as they can do to take care of their old and choicest customers, and outsiders must therefore stand back and await a more "flush" condition of the market.

—The principal feature of interest in our New York quotations to-day is a further advance in Gold. The excitement to be based upon a strong speculative movement which, according to the *Times*, has its chief support in the free purchases of one or two wealthy operators, who as Bulls were very successful last Spring and Summer, and as Bears less fortunate this Winter. It now transpires that they recently covered their short account, which ran down to 131-132@131⅞ per cent., at a considerable loss, which, from their previous success, they were abundantly able to bear, and have gone long at 137¼@138@139 per cent., resuming their old position in the market as heavy buyers for a rise. In this explanation we find a more reasonable solution of the strong upward course of the Gold Room since last week, than in the ever varying and generally unreliable bulletins of a political or financial tenor from Washington.

In Railways there is a fraction off some of the more prominent of the list. We subjoin our usual quotations, as received by S. S. Bryan from the New York Stock Boards:

Gold	139¼
U.S. Bonds, 1881	110¾
" 5-20's 1862	110¾
" 5-20's 1865	108¾
" 5-20's 1867	108¾
" New Issues 1865	108¾
Michigan Southern	87½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	79
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97½
Erie	58¾
Chicago and Rock Island	95¾
Chicago and Northwestern	32¾
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	61¾
New York Central	102¾

MINING BOARD

Gregory	12¾	Holman	180
Rhode Island	4½	Smith & Parmelee	60
Quartz Hill	4½	Smith & Parmelee, new	60
Caribou	18	Symond's Fork	14½
Corydon	18	Symond's Fork	15

—Some of the depositors in the Dollar Savings Bank have been considerably alarmed in consequence of the recent defalcation of one of its clerks has been detected in defrauding the bank by making false entries in the books, and appropriating considerable sums of money at various times. The method by which he succeeded in covering his villainy, was such as might have deceived any Board of Directors of bank officers, and we do not feel that the managers of the Dollar Savings Bank are so partially censurable for any lack of carefulness and watchfulness in the affairs of this institution. At all events, it is perfectly safe for the depositors to become alarmed about the safety of their money, The Dollar Savings Bank is one of the soundest and strongest monied institutions of our city, and cannot be injured by the comparatively petty peculations of a clerk. Look at its last semi-annual statement a synopsis of which is given in the *Chronicle* this evening. The liabilities at that time amounted to $2,530,000. The Bank holds loans, bonds and mortgages amounting to over $1,250,000 secured by property in, or within ten miles of the city, and for the purpose of all the rest. Their sacks, I am convinced, are better made and are more durable than any other paper sacks ever introduced in the market. I know several millers who have rejected paper sacks of all other make, and will only use Godfrey & Clark's. The best kind of testimony the millers are constantly giving in favor of Godfrey & Clark's unrivaled assortment of Mary Stuart, Elizabeth," Due notice will be given of sale of seats.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
ARE THE BEST.
Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
PENN STREET near St. Clair.
Farewell benefit to the Pugilistic Champion SAM. COLLYER, Esq. which occasion Mr. JOHNNY HICKEY SET TO with the Beefsteaker. The Celebrated Combination in a Sparring Exhibition.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....75c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$1 00

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE NOW CONSIDERED
SUPERIOR
To Any Others in Market.
S. S. MARVIN,
(LATE R. & J. DAVIS,)
No. 91 LIBERTY STREET, foot of Fourth.

LUMBER.
THE CONNELLSVILLE
Stave and Lumber Co.,
are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust
in any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited.
Address M. F. KUNZ,
118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

Prices for puddled iron.

Common Bar size	5
Horse Shoe	6
Heavy Band	5½@6
Hoop and Light Band	6½@6¾
Round and Square	5¾@6
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	6¾@7
" 18 to 24	7
" 25 to 26	7¼
" 27	7½
Plate Iron	7
Flat Rails	5½@6
T Rail, 16 and 20 lbs	5¾@6
Nail Rods	11¾

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing	9 00
Casing and Brads	9 75@10 00
50 and 90	9 00
40 and 70	10 00
40 and 50	10 50
30	11 00
Casing Nails—6d, $7 75; 8d, $7 50; 10d, $7 25; 12d, $7 25; 16d, $7 25	
Finishing Nails—6d, $8 25; 8d, $8 00; 10d, $7 75; 12d, $7 50; 16d, $7 75	
Barrel Nails—¾ inch, 49 50; 1 inch, $8 75; 1¼ inch, $8 00; 1½ inch, $7 50; 1¾ inch, $7 50	
Tobacco Nails—6d, $7 00; 8d, $7 25; 10d, $7 00	

ABATEMENT.—12½c per keg off on lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Arrangements to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or other equivalent funds. No discount on bills of less amount than 50 do lars.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

The following are the card prices of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, manufacturers:

	₱100
1¼ inch to 7 in long by ¼ inch diameter	$2 40 to 3 50
1¼ inch to 7 inch long by ⅝ inch diameter	2 80 to 3 90
1¼ inch to 9 inch long by ⅝ in diameter	3 20 to 7 20
2 inch to 10 inch long by 7/16 in diameter	5 40 to 10 20
2 inch to 12 inch long by ½ in diameter	7 20 to 15 20
3 inch to 13 inch long by ⅝ in diameter	13 00 to 28 00

SCREW BOLTS.

1¼ in to 4 in long by 3-16 and ¼ in diam	$1 40 to 1 90
1¼ in to 5 in long by 5-16 inch diameter	2 50 to 3 33
1¼ in to 5 in long by 3/8 inch diameter	3 60 to 4 80
3 in to 5½ in long by 7/16 inch diameter	5 30 to 6 95
3 in to 6 in long by ½ in diameter	7 20 to 9 60

The usual discount on Carriage and Tire Bolts to the trade.

Tayere irons, Duck nest, per doz.....$15 00
Do Common, per lb.....35
Harlingdale patent.....40@50 to 10
Hot pressed nuts, ⅜ in to 1⅛ in per lb.....11
Do do smaller and larger, proportionate.
Barge bolts, per lb.....6¾ to 10c
Bridge bolts.....8 to 10c

Machine bolts at the usual list price. Thimble skeins and pipe boxes at standard list. Coach and lag screws at New England list, with same discount to the trade.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

Business is quiet, but prices remain firm, with a supply in the yards sufficient to meet all immediate demands. There is but little coming to market. We quote yard prices as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear ₱ M	$66 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	45 00
Third Common	30 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	22 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	61 00
Clear	71 00
Flooring Boards	61 00
Ceiling Boards	43 00
Siceling on both sides	43 00
" one side	37 00
Flow and drop weatherboarding	43 00
Rabbetted weatherboarding	43 00
Battens	43 00
Dressing and lath	25 00
12 inch vertical, with battens	43 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	55 00

SINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1 18 inch, sawed	8 50
No. 2, 18 inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16 inch shaved	5 00
Lath	5 00

BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

We give the wholesale prices current, which will, on comparison, be found very low. Buyers in Cincinnati and others Western markets, be found generally lower, showing the advantage of purchasing in this city, as follows:

Men's thick boots	$2 75@3 50
Men's heavy kip and calf boots	3 00@3 50
Men's kip boots	2 50@3 25
Men's heavy calf kip boots	3 00@3 75
Men's split kip boots	2 00@2 25
Men's calf boots	3 50@4 25
Men's spalt brogans	1 50@2 25
Men's grain boots	2 00@2 50
Men's grain brogans	1 50@2 00
Boys' kip boots	2 00@2 50
Youth's kip boots	1 75@2 25
Youth's thick boots	1 25@2 25
Women's calf balmorals	2 25@2 75
Women's calf balmorals	2 25@2 50
Misses' calf balmorals	2 00@2 50
Misses' goat balmorals	1 75@2 25
Misses' kip balmorals	1 75@2 25
Misses' buff balmorals	1 75@2 00
Children's buff and calf balmorals	1 50@1 75
Children's goat balmorals	1 25@1 50
Ladies' lasting balmorals	1 75@2 00
Ladies' kip balmorals	1 50@1 75
Ladies' glove kid, sewed	2 25@2 50
Men's rubber overshoes from	1 25@1 50
Men's rubber overshoes	1 12½@1 25

MANILLA, HEMP AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

The market for goods, under this head, is firm. We quote the card prices as follows:

Manilla rope	22½
Manilla cordage, 6 and 9 thread	22½
Manilla bolt rope	22½
American hackled hemp tarred cordage	22½
American hemp rope	22½
Mottled Manilla rope	22½
Spun yarn	25
Manilla hemp packing	25@28
Oakum, per bale	4½
Bed cords, Manilla	20
Bed cords, Manilla, per dozen	$2 25, $3@$4 00
Bed cords, hemp	20
No. 1 Tarred twine	35
No. 2 do	40
No. 3, do	45
No. 4, do	50
No. 5, do	55
No. 6, do	60
No. 7, do	65
No. 8, do	70
No. 9, do	75
Wrapping twine	28
Carpet sewing twine	75 to 90
Wool twine	35
Hemp sewing twine	40
Carpet chain	35
Carpet chain colored	35

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

The market is moderately supplied with fruit for Foreign Fruits, &c., are as follows:

New Layer Raisins, ₱ lb	Filberts, ₱ lb	15 to 20c
" Naples	Walnuts, Naples, ₱ bu	2 25
New Bunch Raisins	Brazil nuts, ₱ lb	20c
Figs	Pecan nuts, ₱ lb	20c
Valencia Raisins	Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	$6 00
Valencia Raisins in Sacks	Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Orange, Lemon & Citron	Soft Shell Hickory Nuts	10c
Currants, ₱ lb	Filberts	15c
Dates	Shelled Almonds	50c
Prunes	Shelled Filberts	40c
Pears, ₱ 2	Shelled Walnuts	40c
Peaches, ₱ 2	Shelled Pecans	40c
Apples, ₱ bu	Shelled Brazils	40c
Peaches, ₱ bu	Shelled Barcelonas	40c
Apples, ₱ bu	Shelled Almonds	40c
French Prunes, ₱ basket	Cherries, 2 lb cans	40c
Bordeaux Prunes, ₱ box	Do 3 lb cans	45c
Bordeaux Almonds, ₱ lb	Do 2 lb cans	50c
Do	Cherries, 2 lb cans	75
Ivica almonds	Do 3 lb cans	1 00
Shelly Almonds	Pickles in vinegar, ex.	1 75
Do	Pickles—20 gallons	4 50
Do	Pickles—30 gallons	6 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb cans	Apples, ₱ bbl	$2 50 to 4 50
Do 3 lb cans	Do, 2 lb cans	$2 75 to 3 00
Green Corn, 2 lb cans	Do, 3 lb cans	$3 75 to 4 25
Do $3 75 to 4 25		

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

We quote as follows, which is the uniform standard price throughout the United States, viz:

	10 inches. 1st quality.
6 by 8 to 10	$5 50
10 by 12 to 15	6 00
11 by 14 to 16 by 24	8 50
12 by 18 to 20 by 24	9 50
12 by 18 to 24 by 30	11 00
20 by 30 to 30 by 40	15 00
30 by 40 to 40 by 60	18 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes above 24 by 30 inches shall be charged according to bracket, included by greatest length of breadth.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SAT